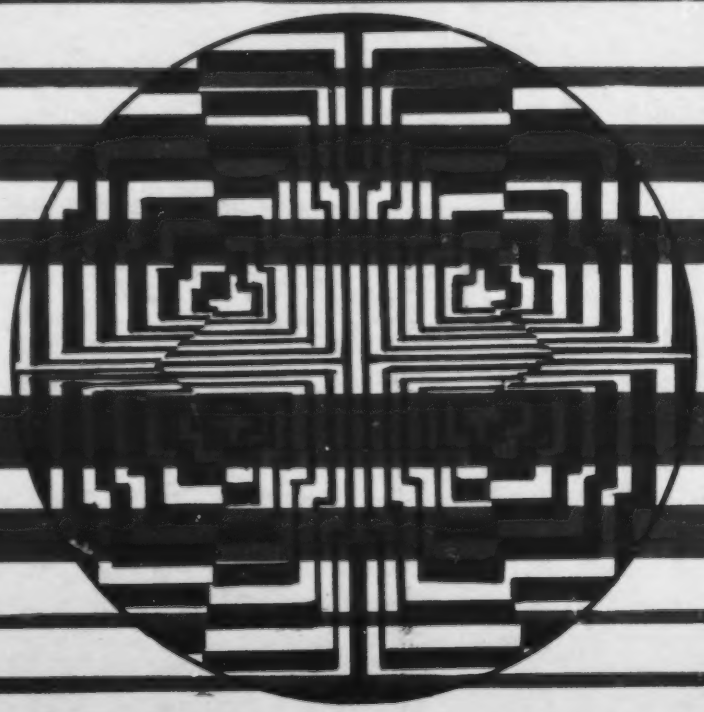
NATIONAL, SUBREGIONAL and REGIONAL MACHINERIES for WOMEN in DEVELOPMENT:

Report and Directory



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National, Subregional and Regional Machineries for the Integration on Women in Development: Report and Directory

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Part One : Report

NATIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL MACHINERIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

I. Origin and Background

1. The need to set up an administrative machinery to ensure the full participation of women in national development and in international cooperation has been acknowledged and maintained repeatedly by African womens' conferences.

(a) In 1964 at the Seminar on the Status of the Women in Family Law, which was held at Lome (Togo), the fact was stressed that some Governments in other regions had established women's bureaux which provided a useful forum for discussing women's problems and a means of improving the status of women. Governments which had not as yet set up womens' bureaux and similar organizations were urged to do so.

(b) The Workshop on the Civil and Pol tical Education of Women, which was held in Accra (Ghana) in 1968 and the Regional Meeting on the role of Women in National Development held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in 1969 also felt the time had come to establish National Commissions on Women.

(c) Delegates at the Regional Conference on Educational, Vocational and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries, held in Rabat (Morocco), 1971, appointed a special working group to recommend the type of machinery needed at the national level and in Africa as a whole if women were to be fully integrated into the development process. Their recommendations were endorsed at the Seminar on the Participation of Women in Economic Life, in Libreville (Gabon) during the same year.

(d) Participants in the Regional Conference on the Implementation of the National, Regional and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development, held in Nouakchott in 1977 recommended that national machineries should be created and existing ones strengthened.

(e) In the course of the inaugural meetings in the various sub-regions, the Sub-regional Committees recommended that national machineries for the integration of women in development should be created or reinforced.

(f) The Inaugural Meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in the Development Process, held in Rabat in 1979 called its resolution I, endorsed by the Conference of Ministers the same year, on ECA to continue providing assistance in the creation and strengthening of national machineries asking States that had not done so to take steps to establish national Commissions on women responsible for defining national strategies for ensuring the full integration of women in development.

(g) The Rabat recommendations focused on the establishment of:

i) National Commissions on Women and Development

ii) Women's Bureaux or Permanent Secretariats of National Commissions.

iii) An Africa Regional Standing Committee, to coordinate the work of the National Commissions, advise the ECA Women's Programme and liaise with regional and international organizations, especially with the All African Women's Conference.

2. Taking these recommendations into account an Africa Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development was adopted in 1974, insisting on the need for African countries to have appropriate machineries and administrative methods. In other words the purely cultural or political conception of national women's machineries was to give way to a substantive conception that would make the machineries into effective structuresfor development.

It was in this spirit that the action plan envisaged:

(a) At the National Level: if no machineries existed already at the policy-making and national planning levels, the establishment of:

i) National Commissions on Women and Development, composed of leading men and women who would make policy recommendations and action proposals.

ii) Women's Bureaux or Permanent Secretariats of National Commissions to undertake research, formulate projects and programmes, and more generally ensure the integration of women in all sectors of economic and social development.

iii) An inter-departmental agency composed of experts (both men and women) in fields as various as health, education, nutrition, agriculture, training, employment, social services, communication and information, population, law, commerce and industry. This agency would ensure that programmes are coordinated and accorded an appropriate place in national policies and planning.

iv) A committee to coordinate between non-governmental organizations and help women to organise themselves to participate in the administration of commissions, to work to induce changes in attitude, to contribute to development and public service and to encourage co-operation as well as the exchange of information and experience. Furthermore this committee should take steps to implement recommendations made by national, regional and international conferences on the role of women.

(b) At the Regional Level: The Economic Commission for Africa was the first regional economic commission to have established a long-term programme for the integration of women in development. ECA's role in stimulating the application of the Plan of Action at the national level has been the focus of in-depth study from which the establishment of the following additional machineries have been proposed:

i) A Permanent African Regional Coordinating Committee which would coordinate the work of the national commissions, advise ECA on its women's programme and cooperate with the regional and international organisations particularly with the Conference of African Women;

ii) An African Research and Training Centre for Women responsible for assisting governments and voluntary agencies particularly women's organisations in strengthening the role of women in the region.

The functions of the Centre would be:

- To form national mobile training teams in the field of rural development techniques, small-scale industry, cooperatives and communication;

- To conduct research and collect information, paying special attention to the harmonisation of data, the development of indicators on the activities of women and the dissemination of information;

- To form a voluntary team of African women which would enable competent women from one region of Africa to work in another region upon request.

3. The programme of the Centre should especially aim to alleviate the burdens of women, improve the administrative conditions to which womens' organisations, ccoperatives or associations must be accountable, establish profitable activities, develop instruction for family life preparations and set up machineries that intensify the contribution of women to development. Furthermore, the Centre should help national organisations to draw up their requests for foreign assistance as well as act as an exchange centre of new ideas between countries of the region.

4. In the spirit of the Nouakchott Conference, the African Training and Research Centre has added to its national machineries programme a chapter on the establishment of sub-regional machineries.

5. Thus, the process of integrating women in development would be effected through the chain structures, comprising national, sub-regional and regional machineries with the sub-regional machineries that is, the sub-regional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development linking up with the structure of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC) at:

- Gisenyi, for the Economic Community of the Great Lakes;
- Lusaka, for Southern and Eastern Africa;
- Niamey, for West Africa;
- Tangier, for North Africa;
- Yaounde, for Central Africa

Pursuant to recommendation 4 of the regional conference held in in September/October 1977.

6. The sub-regional machineries thus established are coordinated by the Regional Coordinating Committee with the substantive collaboration of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW).

II. Structure of Machineries

7. At the national level: Machineries may assume several forms:

- A Ministry, Department of a Ministry or of a Prime Minister's Office;

- An advisory council
- A Commission
- A Bureau
- An Association
- Women's Section of a national party
- A Federation or other.

8. Since the type of national machinery in any one country varies with its socio-cultural realities it is both impossible and undesirable to lay down a structure applicable to all countries.

The basic aim of a national machinery should be to design and implement for respective Governments a national strategy for integrating women in development on the basis of a national Plan of Action.

At the Sub-Regional Level

9. The Sub-Regional Committees:

(a) Receive and examine proposals submitted by national commissions on women and development and by other similar bodies responsible for ensuring the integration of women in all sectors of national development with a view to obtaining financial and technical assistance for the implementation of projects.

(b) Disseminate information and deal with questions relating to communication.

(c) Exchange knowledge and experience through training programmes, seminars, study trips and other substantive meetings;

(d) Ensure that sub-regional development programmes take fully into account the integration of women;

(e) Initiate country studies and assist national institutions in identifying the types of information needed for a proper understanding of the situation of women and the factors facilitating or limiting their advancement.

(f) Assist with the design and implementation of surveys carried out for the purpose of collecting data and other information;

(g) Provide clearing-house facilities for the acquisition and exchange of information apt to facilitate coordination and mutual support among programmes designed to promote the advancement of women at various levels and for the sharing of relevant experiences among countries of the Region;

At the Regional Level

10. The African Regional Committee Meeting on the Integration of Women in Development defined the terms of reference of the Committee in the words of the ECA Conference of Ministers, held in Rabat in March 1979.

The Conference of Ministers

Taking into acccunt the Nouakchott Regional Conference recommendations on the implementation of the national, Regional and World Plans for action in the integration of women in development.

Considering the Report of the African Regional Committee on co-ordination for the Integration of Women in Development.

Conscious of the need to integrate the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee into the system of deliberative organs in the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Takes note of the report and recommendations of the African Regional Coordinating Committee that the time had come to amend the statuts and terms of reference of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee.

2. Decides to the statute and terms of reference of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee:

A. By substituting the provisions relating to the composition of the African Regional Coordinating Committee and its team of officers with the following provisions:

The African Regional Coordinating Committee shall be composed of:

1) Three (voting) members nominated by each of the sub-regional committees.

2) The Executive Secretary of ECA(non-voting) and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (non-voting):

3) i) the Pan-African Women's Organisation

ii) the United Nations Specialized agencies and

iii) representatives of donor agencies

shall be invited as observers whenever the Committee has before it questions of particular interest to them.

B. The African Regional Coordinating Committee shall elect officers comprising a Chairman, First and Second Vice-Presidents and two rapporteurs.

C. Officers shall be elected for two years. The Regional Coordinating Committee shall meet once a year at the instance of the Executive-Secretary.

D. ATRCW shall act as the secretariat of the African Regional Coordinating Committee.

E. The rules of procedure of the Committee shall be the same as those of the Economic Commission for Africa.

F. By replacing the terms of reference of the Regional Coordinating Committee with the following:

1) To harmonise and coordinate subregional programmes approved under the MULPOCs;

2) To appraise and implement work programmes taking into account the resources available;

3) To organise the exchange of information and experiences;

4) To ensure its representation in activities and at meetings organized by the United Nations and other appropriate organisations.

5) To mobilise resources;

6) To study and appraise activities undertaken in the region as part of women's provisional programmes.

7) To convene every three years the African Regional Conference on and Development.

8) To report to deliberative organs of ECA on the activities and programmes carried out in the Sub-region (Committee of Experts, Council of Ministers).

11. There is at the regional level also the Regional Conference which met first in 1977 and which in conformity with the Nouakchott Regional Conference recommendations endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers in Rabat 1979 will be held every three years. The Conference convened by virtue of resolution 3520(XXX) in which the General Assembly stressed the importance of periodic review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the World Plan of Action objectives and proclaimed 1976-1985 the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace to be devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international action aimed at implementing the world plan of action and related resolutions.

III. ECA's Initiatives to Establish Various Machineries for Integrating Women in Development.

12. ATRCW's work programme for national machineries includes:

1) Briefing Seminars on national machineries that as mentioned earlier, embrace all substantive structures representing the various national government departments concerned with the integration of women in development (men and women) as well as representatives of all local organisations involved in women's activities.

2) Study Tours: to enable women leaders from one group of countries to share the experiences of countries having operational national machineries.

3) Consultations: for working out a work programme for the national machineries. This enables each country to have a national priority programme for integrating women in development on the one hand, and on the other an improved harmonisation of the national programme with the sub-regional and regional programmes.

4) Training: for women leaders in either the techniques of project preparation or in any other area required by the national machinery on the basis of its priority needs.

At the National Level

13. In recognition of the importance of women's maximum contribution to national and international development efforts, and as a follow-up to the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the United

Nations General Assembly in a number of Resolutions has consistently called upon States Members to consider seriously the establishment of national machinery in the form of national commissions and women's bureaux or similar bodies to encourage a wider participatory role for women in all phases of society. The various regional conferences for African women, particularly the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries, have also consistently recommended the establishment of these institutions in African countries. The ECA Conference of Ministers, held in February 1975 and the Mexico International Women's Year Conference (1975) also endorsed this proposal.

14. In response to these various proposals, ECA, through the African Training and Research Centre for Women, embarked on the development of a project entitled National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux in 1974. As an initial step the Centre published an information brochure under the same title as a guideline on the structures, functions and establishment of these institutions. Towards the end of 1974, the Centre organised a first round of seminars in the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Lesotho. The main objective of these seminars was to provide a forum for policy-making men and women, representatives of Governments, national women's organisations, voluntary and private agencies and others to discuss the concept of national commissions and women's bureaux, what they do and how they work and the possibilities of establishing them in the light of each country's priorities.

15. In 1975, similar seminars were held in Tanzania, Zambia, Gambia, Upper Volta, Togo, Benin and Gabon, in 1976 in Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Nigeria, in 1977 in Mali and Mauritania, in 1978 in Burundi, in 1979 in Niger. Many countries have requested seminars as well as expertise for long-term planning of relevant activities. ECA has assisted 19 countries in organising such briefing seminars. Eight have been in Anglophone countries and eleven in Francophone countries.

16. In 1976-77, the Centre undertook a survey of existing national machineries in African countries. The results show that varied forms of national machinery exist in African countries, ranging from a Ministry responsible for Women's Affairs, a women's wing of the National Political Party, a National Commission and/or a Women's Bureau, to a Committee designated for a specific purpose or period or a non-governmental national council of women's organisations. Some countries have one type but others have a combination of two or more. Most of these have been established as a result of efforts by national governments, women's organisations and other

pressure groups. The work of the Centre has been directed to the stimulation of positive thinking and concrete action, as well as wider awareness of the needs of these institutions in African countries. For example, the Centre's Seminar in Lesotho led to the initiation of a National Commission there. The Centre has also been providing advisory services to the newly-established Kenya Women's Bureau. A number of the recommendations made at the three-day seminars on national commissions and women's bureaux are being integrated into on-going projects for women in some countries, and the Centre is following these closely to determine where further assistance would be needed. The establishment of national machineries for the integration of women in development has been very much broadened during the International Women's Year until 1977.

ATRCW's national machineries activities which consisted at the time of organising briefing seminars followed the same course so to speak, ending up at one information seminar each year.

The decline of activities in this area which can be attributed to the loss of the international publicity backing which marked the International Women's Year, constitutes a major issue for governments of States in the region who have acknowledged at several regional and Sub-regional meetings the need to establish and develop such machineries.

There is every reason to believe that the establishment of Sub-regional machineries and the deployment of women's programme expert coordinators to the Sub-regional offices would constitute to reviving activities by States in the area of national machineries.

At the Sub-regional level

ATRCW has been able during the past year to set up 4 Sub-regional Committee bureaux. The Sub-regional Committees are composed of countries coming under the MULPOC office in the Sub-region. In this way the Lusaka Sub-regional Committee comprises 17 countries, that of Niamey 16, that of Tangier 6, that of Yacunde 7 and that of Gisenyi 3.

4/. From mid 1978, ATRCW/ECA in collaboration with member States and the MULPOCs took part in establishing Sub-regional bureaux where a priority action programme was defined according to recommendations made by Sub-regions to set up national machineries for the integration of women in countries where these have not yet been formed.

See the Reports of the Inaugural Meetings of the Sub-regional Committees on the Integration of Women in Development. ECA/MULPOC/GISENYI/26;

ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/144; ECA/MULPOC/NIAMEY/18; ECA/MULPOC/YAOUNDE/20, all dated February 1979.)

The Sub-regional Committee bureaux will in consonance with their terms of reference act also as coordinating bodies.

At the Regional Level

18. UNDP has provided financial assistance for launching the action of the Regional Coordinating Committee and of the various Sub-regional Committees.

Summary and Perspectives

At the National Level

19. Although the need for the establishment of technically competent national machineries for the integration of women is increasingly recognized by women, the rate of establishment of these machineries is on the decrease. While International Women's Year (1975) encouraged the setting up of well-structured machineries and recognized those already established, there has been since a slow-down in the process of installing such machineries. This has been due to several factors:

(a) There are still many technically competent women as well as men who because of lack of understanding of the full significance of these machineries have adopted a passive or even negative attitude toward them;

(b) Most countries that have one or more politically-oriented women's organisations have not been responsive to the establishment of new machineries for the integration of women in development, even if these machineries are technical in nature.

(c) The establishment of national machineries poses two problems to concerned States:

i) The assignment of technically competent women and men to assist in setting up national machineries and making them functional;

ii) The disbursement of the funds necessary to make national machineries operational once they are created. The problem could be solved partly through the increasing assistance that international, governmental and non-governmental organisations are providing States. Unfortunately, the countries that could benefit from such assistance often do not know about it.

(d) It would be desirable, on the other hand, for the various voluntary organisations, without losing their identity, to work to build a nation-spanning machinery.

20. The establishment of a national machinery is clearly a political act: it stems from the political will of States to create one or not. As such inter-group rivalries could be avoided if the technical function of national machineries only are kept in view.

At the Sub-regional Level

21. In view of the fact that most Sub-regional Committees accord top priority to the creation of national machineries in their work programmes and that these machineries constitute the cornerstone of success for all efforts made for women at the national, Sub-regional and regional levels it it could be hoped that countries, sub-regional committees, national, international bilateral, multilateral, governmental and non-governmental sources of finance will do anything in their power to ensure that 1980 which marks the end of the first half of the United Nations Decade for Women, would see all African countries in possession of a national machinery adopted to their respective circumstances: Furthermore, once established, technically-competent national machineries would allow more effective action for resolving problems facing disadvantaged women living in rural and urban areas.

In other words, the establishment of national machineries, in relation to the concerned substantive services, would contribute effectively to the integration of women in development along the lines of national development policies.

22. Sub-regional machineries should eventually become supervisory and coordinating bodies for actions undertaken on behalf of women at the Sub-regional level only when the national machineries created have attained their own "cruising speed". Before this stage is reached, the current conception of the actions and activities of the Sub-regional Committees might well need to be re-examined in order to make them more fully operational. Any modifications made in Sub-regional Committee functions and structures

would necessarily be based on the circumstances peculiar to each Sub-region.

At the Regional Level

23. The regional machinery in this case the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee, should have as its long-term objective not only the advising of ECA on policy matters concerning women but also the co-ordinating of Sub-regional policies.

In order to consolidate these various machineries it is worth seeking out and disseminating the best way possible the information available at both the international and regional levels so that States can derive the maximum benefit from the project.

Furthermore it would probably be worthwhile if States began to work on defining an appropriate strategy in this area. That would enable States in need to benefit more from such a programme.

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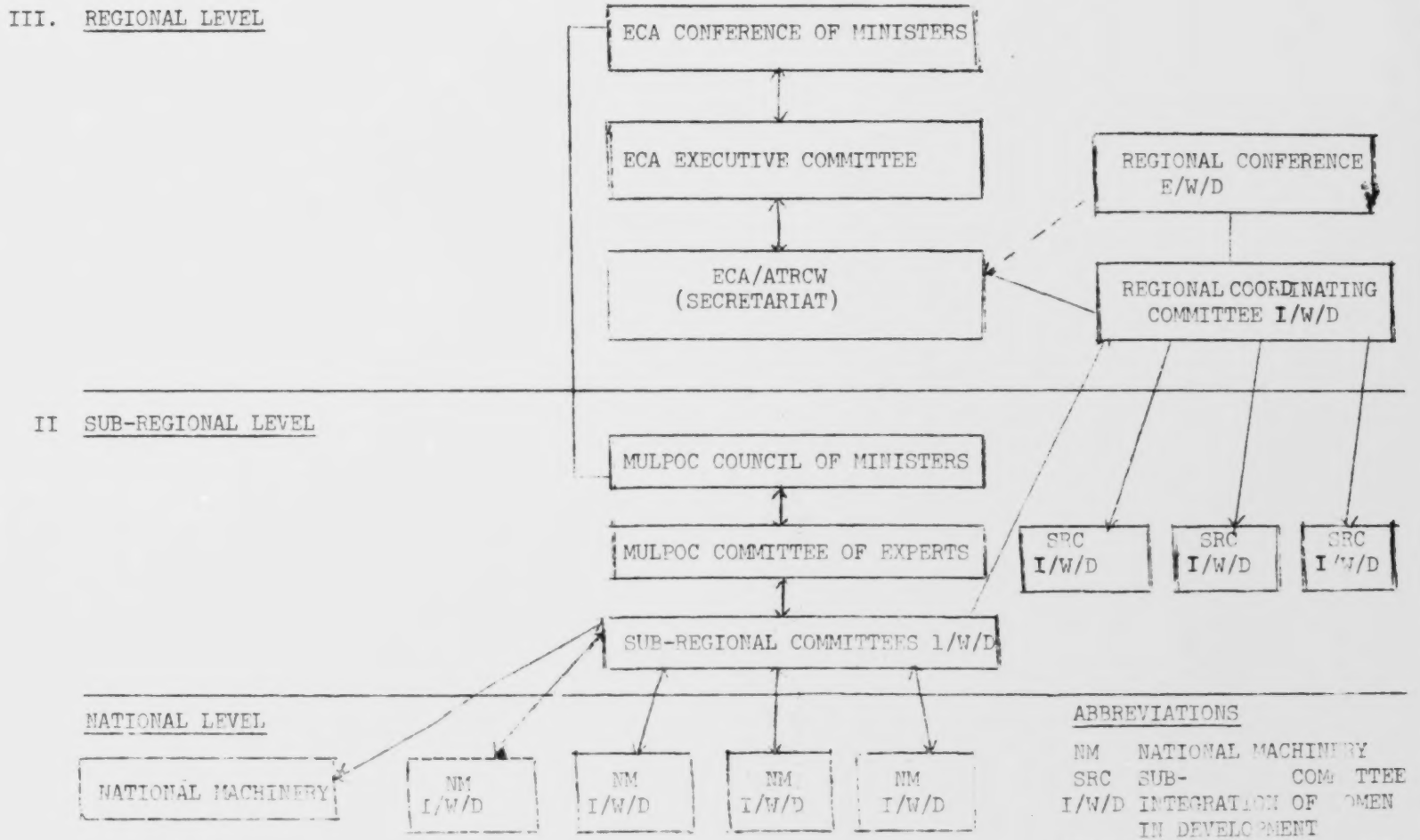
NATIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL MACHINERIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT



Part Two: Directory

INTRODUCTION

1. In order to provide the African Training and Research Centre for Women with information on the various machineries existing in African countries for the integration of women in development, a questionnaire was prepared and sent to States Members of ECA in 1977. Twenty-six countries filled in the questionnaire making it possible to compile a document entitled "National Machineries for the Integration of Women in Development". This document served as a working paper at the First Regional Conference held in Nouakchott on the implementation of national, regional and World Plans of Action for integrating women in development.

2. Two years later, after the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Lusaka, it became necessary to update this document because more ground had been covered in the establishment of machineries for the integration of women in development not only at the national level but also at the sub-regional and regional levels.

3. Out of the varied structures existing in the countries we have selected those that are national in outlook. The list of indicators which make it possible to identify the national machinery include especially:

(a) The manner in which the organisation may created· whether by act of parliament (law) or executive instrument (decree, ordinance).

(b) The objectives and functions of the organisation, which will mainly be the drive for a greater participatory role for women in the economic, social and political life of the country.

(c) The source of financing which could be provided in part or in its entirety by the State since the three indices are generally commutative.

4. It will be noted that ECA/ATRCW has chosen the term (national, sub-regional and regional) machineries to indicate those structures which operate of the various levels to ensure greater participation of women in development.

5. The choice of the term machineries better reflects the variety of these structures and the technical dimension they must assume since the existing structures are politico-cultural organisations that are limited in their

capacity to design, implement and if need be conduct a national strategy for the participation of women in development efforts.

6. ATRCW, working in concert with concerned countries, is trying to fill this gap and to promote national machineries that each country would establish in light of its peculiar social circumstances while including as many men and women, representatives of various government departments and other bodies concerned with the problems of women's integration as possible. One of the models advocated by ATRCW (especially at seminars on national machineries) is the national commission, with a women's bureau as the permanent secretariat of the commission. This model however has five possible forms those excluding any hard and fast rule.

7. Whatever name is chosen by a country, whether Ministy, State Department, Association, Federation, or Council makes no difference so long as the national machinery:

(a) Accords membership to the majority of women in urban as well as rural areas in order to involve them in actions undertaken in their interest;

(b) Makes action proposals or more precisely presents well-designed projects that can be integrated into the national development policy to the government.

REGIONAL MACHINERY

I. Machinery at the Regional Level

Name: Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development

Inauguration : 14-16 March 1979

Membership: 1. Three (voting) appointees nominated by each of the Sub-regional Committees,

2. The Executive-Secretary of ECA (non-voting) and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (non-voting).

3. i) All-African Women's Organisation
ii) United Nations Specialized Agencies
iii) Representatives of donor agencies who shall be invited as observers whenever the Committee has before it any questions of particular interest to them.

Officers: Chairman:
1st Vice-Chairman:
2nd Vice-Chairman:
1st Rapporteur:
2nd Rapporteur:

Functions: Harmonisation and coordination of sub-regional programmes approved as part of MULPOC actions.

- Approved implementation of work programmes
- Organisation of information exchanges
- Review and appraisal of regional programme activities for the advancement of women
- Convening of the Africa Regional Conference on Women and Development every three years.
- Reporting to deliberating organs of ECA on the activities and programmes carried out in the Sub-regions (by Expert Committees and Councils of Ministers).

A. SUB-REGIONAL MACHINERY: EAST AFRICA

Lusaka MULPOC

Name: Sub-regional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development

Member Countries:

(17) Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Uganda, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania Zambia.

Inaugural Meeting:

19 - 21 June 1978

Officers: Chairman
1st Vice-Chairman
2nd Vice-Chairman
Rapporteur

Functions:- Ensure that sub-regional development programmes take into account the integration of women in development.

- Receive and examine proposals submitted by national machineries for women.

- Disseminate information and exchange experiences through training programmes and study tours.

- Assist in the designed implementation of surveys for the gathering of statistical information.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN SUBREGION

1. Angola

Name: Organizacão do Mulher Angolana (Angolan Women's Organization)

Date of Establishment:

1962 at Kinshasa by the Organization of Angolan Refugees (the first General Assembly was held in 1978).

Type of machinery:

Women's assistance to the MPLA.

Headquarters:

199 Avenida Norton de Matos, Luanda.

Objectives:

To enable women to take part in the national reconstruction effort

To step up the growth of production

To enhance the life of rural women

To make all the women in the country literate

Membership:

Most of the members are women; it is a mass organization.

Officers: Executive Board
Co-ordinator (see organization chart)
7 secretaries

Committees or departments:

Department for mobilization; department of education, social affairs information and executive business.

Programme of work

Equipping the Huambo centre to train nurses, typists, etc.
Other national level activities.

ORGANIZACAO DA MULHER ANGOLANA
(Organization of Angolan Women)
(OMA)

Assembly	National Committee	National Secretariat National Co-ordinator
Provincial Assembly	Provincial Committee	Provincial Secretariat Provincial Co-ordinator
Municipal Assembly	Municipal Committee	Municipal Secretariat Municipal Co-ordinator
District Assembly	District Committee	District Secretariat District Co-ordinator
Village Assembly	Village Committee	Village Secretariat Village Co-ordinator
Section Assembly Village Sector	Secretariat Section	Co-ordinating Section

2. Botswana

Name: Botswana Council of Women

Type of Machinery:

National council

Date of establishment:

1965

Address: Botswana Council of Women, P.O.Box 339, Gaborone

Objectives: Promote understanding among the women of the country; raise the standard of living.

Membership: 25 members

Officers: Chairwoman
Vice-Chairwoman
Secretary

Committees: A number of regional branches

Obstacles: Financial difficulties and shortage of personnel for senior posts

Sponsoring authority: Ministry of local affairs.

3. Comoros *

Name:

Type of machinery:

Headquarters of address:

Objectives:

Membership:

Officers:

Committees:

Obstacles:

Main achievements:

Plans for the future:

Sponsoring agency:

* The information available to the Centre is incomplete.

4. Djibouti *

Name: Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti.

Type of machinery:

Date of establishment:

Objectives: Since it was established prior to independence, one of its main objectives was to support the people in their struggle for liberation.

Membership:

Officers:

Committee:

Obstacles:

Main achievements:

Plans for the future:

Sponsoring agency:

* The information available to the Centre is incomplete.

5. Ethiopia

Name: Subcommittee on Women

Type of machinery:

A national committee closely associated with the political and administrative machinery of the country.

Date of establishment:

1975 by an act of the Head of State.

Headquarters: Provisional Office on Mass Organizational Affairs.

Objectives: Provide for the political education of the masses, especially women, and help women to get organized.

Membership: The members are selected by the Government.

Officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary.

Committees: Committees on organization, agitation and propaganda, education and provisional questions

Source of financing: Government

Duties: Providing for the political education of the masses and helping them to get organized.

Main achievements:

Obstacles: Shortage of competent political officers;
Urgent economic problems affecting women;
Shortage of teaching aids, such as portable film projectors.

Programme of work:

Help women to form a women's organization at the local and national levels.

Sponsoring agency:

The main office responsible for organizational matters.

6. Kenya (a)

Name: National Council of Women of Kenya

Type of machinery:

A national council

Date established: 1963

Address: P.O.Box 43741, Nairobi

Objectives: Co-ordinate the work of member organizations established to promote the advancement of women.

Membership: 20 branches and a few autonomous units

Officers: Chairwoman
Vice-Chairwoman

Committees:

Sources of financing: Government and self-financing

Functions:

Main Achievements:

Obstacles:

Action Programmes: Health programme, education and research situation of women.

Sponsoring Authority: Ministry of Housing and Social Affairs.

b. Name: Women's Bureau

Type of Organisation: Ministerial Department

Date Established: 1975

Headquarters: Ministry of Housing and Social Affairs.

Objectives:
- Information and collection of data on women;
- Co-ordination of women's activities for development,
- Advising on and formulating recommendations on women's policy.

Membership: As in other government departments.

Officers: 4 staff members, 4 volunteers.

Committees:

Sources of financing:

Government and other United Nations Agencies.

Functions:

- Determining the position and needs of women in Kenya by encouraging research.
- Increasing women's awareness.
- Organising training courses
- Liaising with bilateral agencies and the United Nations.
- Preparing programmes aimed at the total integration of women in development

Major Achievements:

- book research
- research into women's group
- surveys of Muslim women
- seminars

Action Programmes:

- Seminars and training courses
- Service oriented projects
- Pilot projects
- Literacy Child-care Centres

7. Lesotho

Name: National Commission for Women of Lesotho

Type of Machinery: National Commission

Date Established: 1976 by Ministerial ordinance

Address: Office of the Prime Minister

Objectives: Promoting the adoption of more realistic attitudes towards women. Assisting the government to formulate policies that would orient planning towards the needs of rural and urban women and promote the development of human resources.

Membership: A representative appointed by each of the following Ministries: Rural Development, Education, Health, Planning and Agriculture

Two district representatives chosen by each of the nine districts.

Number of women: 21

Number of Men: 10

Offices: Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary

Committees: Executive Committee, Nine District Committees. To be established: A Committee to look into laws relating to women: A Committee on social and cultural life; A Committee on Education, Training Sports and Youth.

Source of financing: Voluntary contributions made by the women themselves for particular programmes.

Functions:
- Promote surveys and research
- Assist the government to prepare programmes and establish an order of priorities.
- Ensure that national and local programmes are compatible with the needs of men and women.
- Review laws currently in force.

For urban women: Establishment of leisure parks for young people, day care centres and nurseries for children of pre-school age.

For rural women:
- Assistance for improvement of village crafts,
- Establishment of handcraft centres,
- Organisation of evening clases for cattle and sheepherders.
- Organisation of vocational training for boys and girls.

Major Achievements:

- 1975 opening of some evening schools in villages
- Plan and consultations for other schools
- Plan for improving handicraft trades
- Implementation of Women's Decade.

Obstacles:
- Lack of funds
- Inadequacy of voluntary services,
- Lack of training and experience in national priority tasks.
- Lack of transportation to reach villages and mountainous areas.

Action Programme:
- Training of women in research methods
- Research into all national women's issues
- Training of women in self-reliance
- Assistance in vocational training for boys and girls.

Sponsoring Activity: Prime Minister

8. Madagascar

Name: Women and Children's Welfare Directorate

Type of Machinery: Ministerial Department

Date Established: 13 January 1976 by Head of State decree No. 76-007

Address: Ministry of People's and Social Welfare

Objectives: Basic education for Malagasy women in order to integrate them into national development· working to train Malagasy women.

Membership: Non-governmental organisations responsible for family protection in collaboration with the Directorate.

Officers: Director of Women and Children's Welfare

Committees: To be established shortly.

Source of Financing: International Organisations.

Functions: Family protection and promotion particularly women and children's welfare through prevention of social cases, rehabilitation of the socially disinherited and outcast, family education and development promotion.

Major Achievements: Literacy

Obstacles: Lack of Materials and Personnel

Action Programme: Establishment of social centres - literacy.

Sponsoring Authority: Ministry of People's and Social Welfare.

9. Malawi *

Name: Malawi Women's League

Type of Machinery: Women's Wing of the National Congress Party.

Date Established:

Address:

Objectives: Women's participation in national political and economic life.

Membership:

Officers:

Committees:

Source of Financing:

Functions:

Major Achievements:

Obstacles:

Action Programme:

Sponoring Authority:

* The Centre's information is incomplete.

10. Mauritius (a)

Name: Ministry of Women's Affairs, Prices and Consumer Protection.

Type of Machinery: Ministry

Date Established: June 1975 by Head of State Decree.

Address:

Objectives:
- Protection of women's rights
- Improvement of women's condition
- Upholding the cause of women in the social, economic and cultural life of the country.

Membership: The Ministry comprises the Minister the Administrator and the Office Staff. The Minister is appointed by the Head of State and staff are engaged under civil service regulations.

Officers:

Committees:

Source of Financing: Government

Functions:
- Coordination of the activities of women's organisations.
- Implementation of Government Policy on Women.
- Review of laws and regulations inimical to women's interests.

Major Achievements:

Obstacles:

Action Programme: Establishment of a national council for women to enable the objectives indicated above to be attained and to implement the resolutions of the World Plan of Action.

Mauritius (b)

Name:	Mauritius Women's Alliance
Type of Machinery:	Federation of all women's organisations (non-political)
Address.	20, St. Jean Road, Quaitre Bolmes, Port Louis.
Objectives:	- To unify all women's associations - Create awareness and induce attitudinal changes - Ensure that necessary reforms are undertaken to establish equality. - Make women assume their responsibilities
Membership:	144 women's organisations and some individuals
Officers:	Chairman, 5 Vice-Chairmen, 1 Secretary , 1 Secretary Assistant.
Committees:	Administrative Committee that gives advice
Source of financing:	
Obstacles:	
Action Programme:	
Sponsoring Authority:	

11. Mozambique

Name: Mosambican Women's Organisation (Organizacão de Mulher Mocambicana, OMM)

Type of Machinery: Women's Wing of the National Party

Date Established: 1973, when Mozambique was still a Portuguese colony.

Address: Frelimo Party Headquarters

Objectives: Mobilise, organise and involve all Mozambican women in national reconstruction.

Membership: All Frelimo members chosen by the people for their political activities and commitment.

Officers: General Secretariat (see organisation chart)

Committees:

Source of financing: Government

Functions: Mobilising women and organising their participation in all areas, such as literacy drives of day-care centres and health services. OMM serves both urban and rural women according to needs and priorities.

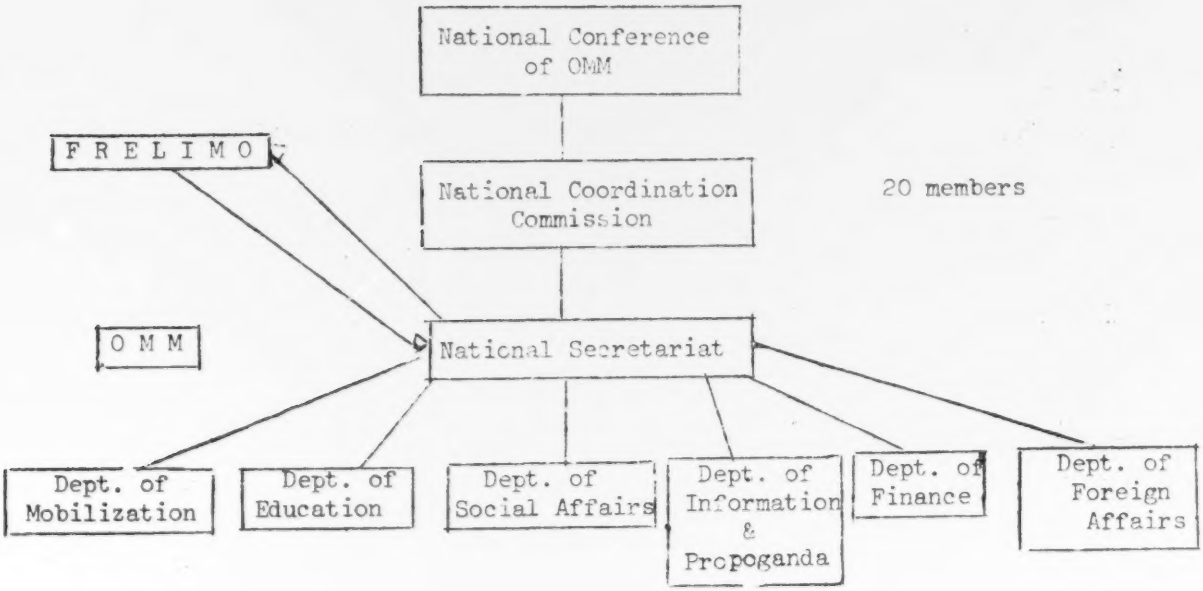
Major Achievements: Since OMM was created in 1973, during the war of liberation, women have participated in the armed conflict transporting equipment and supplies, mobilising people, assisting in literacy programmes and educating children among other things. OMM has also organised many provincial and local seminars.

Obstacles: Traditional and colonial customs and practices such as dowry payments, initiation rites, early marriages, polygamy, prostitution and alcoholism.

Action Programmes: Prepare women for all actions based on national reconstruction.
Organise the Second OMM Conference to the new role of women in independent Mozambique.

Sponsoring Authority: Frelimo women's recommendations and decisions are forwarded to the National Political Committee for approval.

THE STRUCTURE OF OMM



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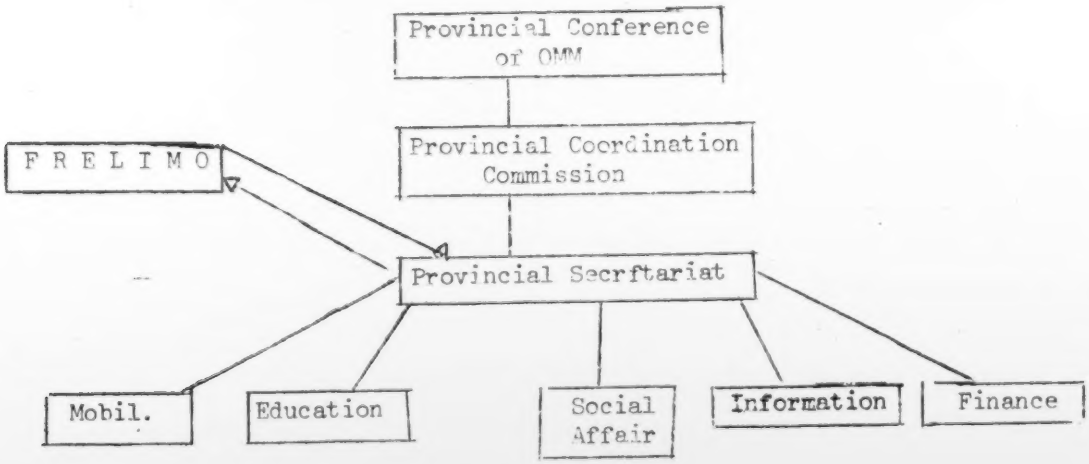

12. Uganda

Name: International Women's Year Committee

Type of Machinery: National Committee for activities carried out on the occasion of Inter tional Women's Year. It is planned to transf r this ommittee into a National Council of Uganda Women.

Date Established: 1975 by Executive Instrument (CT 1974) 132.

Address: Ministry of Culture and Community Development

Objectives: Initially, the Committee was to prepare, organise and implement the International Women's Year programme of activities in Uganda.

Membership: Representatives of Ministeries and Government Departments. Representatives of the main voluntary women's organisations in the country. These representatives are chosen by their respective ministeries departments and organisations.

Number of women: 44

Number of men: 3

Officers: Chairwoman appointed by the Minister of Culture and Community Development. Executive-Secretary on temporary secondment by the Ministry pending the establishment of the National Council of Ugandan Women and its Secretariat.

Committees:
- Actions Committee.
- Fund-raising Committee
- Public relations Committee
- Transportation Committee.
- Food Supply Committee.

Committees are set up when needed

Source of Financing:
Limited annual subsidy
Voluntary contributions.
Donations
Fund-raising
Membership dues

Functions:

- Preparing programmes and directing activities of the United Nations Decade for Women.
- Establishing a powerful and permanent women's organisation through which women can share ideas and coordinate their efforts and by which financial and social benefits can be channelled to women in rural areas.

The Committee maintains contact with urban and rural women through the intermediary of women's organisations and educational institutions who generally organise various activities for the advancement and welfare of both urban and rural women in such areas as home economic, child-care, civics, self-help projects, home and village improvement, literacy, adult education and anti-hunger campaigns.

Major Achievements: Organisation of seminars, radio and television programmes, conferences, exhibitions, fund-raising activities and others.

- Participation in international conferences
- Establishment of a Ugandan Women's Secretariat
- Education of Ugandans on the importance of women in a changing society.
- Appointment of women to such ministerial and administrative posts as:
    - ministers
    - ambassadors
    - heads of cabinet
    - district commissioner and local chief
    - police commissioner and prison director
    - hotel manager and other kinds of liberal professions.

Furthermore, the decree establishing the National Council of Women will soon be prepared and issued.

Obstacles:

- Insufficient funds for implementation of national programme.
- No functional secretariat with qualified personnel or adequate facilities
- Lack of transportation.

Action Programme:

- Establishment of a National Council of Ugandan Women
- Establishment of a Functional Secretariat

Until 1985, action will be intensified in the following areas which reflect the essential needs of the people:

- water supply
- family industries
- functional literacy
- home economics
- functional education
- training of women in agricultural techniques and others

Obstacles: Women's inferiority complex and deep seated traditional beliefs.

Action Programme: The Executive Committee is still working on plans. Some objectives of the International Women's Year are long-term and efforts are being made to attain them.

Sponsoring Authority: UNIP

13. Seychelles

Name:	Organisation des femmes de Seychelles (Organization of Women of Seychelles)
Type of Machinery:	Federation of various Women's Associations.
Date of Establishment:	8 March 1978
Location or Address:	P.O. Box 154
Objectives:	To unite all the women of Seychelles; To preserve their rights and freedom; To promote the education of all women and help them to assume their responsibilities so that they can play an active role in the development process.
Membership:	Open to all women over 16 years.
Officers:	Executive secretariat established by the President of the Republic with a one-year term of office after which the members shall elect a President Vice-President and a Secretary.
Committees:	Executive Committee Sub-Committee (for specific problems)
Source of Funding:	Had a donation from the President of the Republic on its establishment.
Major Accomplishments:	Establishment of evening classes, cottage industry, provision of courses in nutrition and sewing.
Obstacles:	Financial resources.
Programme of Action:	Intensification of courses in sewing.

14. Somalia

Name:	Somali Women for Community Development.
Type of Machinery:	A national rural development bureau.
Date of Establishment:	1969 by a Ministerial Decree.
Location:	Ministry of Education.
Objectives:	To enlighten women on their family responsiblities. To educate rural women on good housekeeping To safeguard the rights of Somali women.
Membership:	The Organization is open to all women in government service on a voluntary basis. Number of women: 500 Number of men 5
Officers:	Chairperson. Secretary.
Committees:	Committees are set up for specific purposes when the need arises.
Source of Funding:	UNICEF
Functions:	Working with women's groups Working in child care centres Teaching political ideology in women's community centres. Teaching in community training centres.
Major Accomplishments:	The establishment of a number of community programmes for building classrooms, collecting clothes for the poor and needy and other activities.
Obstacles:	Lack of permanent members.
Programme of Action:	Seminars.
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Education.

15. Swaziland

Name:	National Committee for International Women's Year.
Type of Machinery:	A national committee.
Date of Establishment:	1975, by a Ministerial Decree.
Location:	Ministry of Local Administration.
Objectives:	To involve women in the development process. To support and organize women's projects. To provide liaison with the United Nations on the implementation of the Women's Decade.
Membership:	Number of women: 20 Number of men: none The numbers include Heads of Sections dealing with women's programmes and representatives of Voluntary Organizations (Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Local Administration, the Red Cross and Sebanta, Lutsengo, Zondie, YMCA Organizations).
Officers:	Chairperson Secretary Treasurer. The Chairman of the Committee was appointed by His Majesty the King of Swaziland; the other members were invited to join by the Ministry of Local Administration.
Committees:	None.
Source of Funding:	Government and contributions from women.
Functions:	To co-ordinate and support women's projects particularly the project for women mounted by the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation. To promote and organize women's projects during the United Nations Decade for Women.
Major Accomplishments:	Representation at the IWY Conference in Mexico. Representation at the United Nations General Assembly in 1975.

National Holiday for Women on 30 October.

A four-day conference for rural women in June 1976

Co-ordination of the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation project for women.

Obstacles:

Lack of a co-ordinating body with representatives of women's organizations and with branches at the district and local levels.

- Lack of funds
- Lack of power.
- Not enough support
- Lack of proper organization and co-ordination of some women's organizations.

Programme of Action:

To carry out research on women's role.
To build a vocational training centre for girls.
To establish a bursary fund to educate one or two girls a year in science subjects in which girls are under-represented.

16. United Republic of Tanzania

Name:	Umoja wa Wanawake (Union of Tanzanian Women)
Type of Machinery:	National women's organization closely associated with the national political party.
Date of Establishment:	November 1962, by election among members and registration with Government.
Location:	Office of the Prime Minister.
Objectives:	To unite all women and make them an organized force capable of overcoming their problems in development activities.
Membership:	The Union is open to all Tanzanian women who have attained the age of 15 and identify with the objectives of the organization. Number of women: 200,000 Number of men : none.
Officers:	National President, National Vice-president, National Secretary-General, Two Deputy Secretaries. The structure is found at the regional, district and local levels.
Committees:	Central Committee, Executive Committee, National Conference. The same committees exist at the regional, district and local levels.
Source of Funding:	State, members' contributions, collection of funds and income generating activities.
Functions:	Increasing the political awareness of women. Organizing economic, social and cultural activities and educational services. The organization reaches women in urban areas as well as those in rural areas through the various women's groups of the local branches. It is also through them that the Union organizes various activities in the fields of economics, education and social affairs.
Major Accomplishments:	Thanks to the Union, women throughout the country have made considerable progress in the economic, social, political and educational fields. The Union defends women's rights and endeavours to resolve problems peculiar to women, particularly those rooted in traditional customs.

Obstacles: Lack of transport facilities: UNICEF has provided a few vehicles for regional activities, but the problem persists at the district and local branch levels. Shortage of staff at all levels (national, regional and district) while the volume of work continues to increase; for example, the regional and district bureaux have only one secretary who must carry out all the work of the organization's bureau.

Programme of Action: Training in managerial duties;

Vocational training in various fields:

Training in adult education and public health disciplines.

The recommendations are forwarded to the national political party, then to the appropriate ministry or organization for action. The Union may write directly to the President of the Republic.

Sponsoring Authority: Office of the Prime Minister.

17. Zambia

Name:	Women's Brigade
Type of Machinery:	Women's wing of the national political party.
Date of Establishment:	1958 by election among members and registration with the Government. All the other women's associations come under the Women's Brigade.
Location:	Office of the United National Independence Party (UNIP)
Objectives:	All those who belong to the women's wing of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and who join voluntarily. Number of women: 400,000 Number of men: none
Officers:	Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Executive Secretary, Vice-Executive Secretary. Executive Treasurer, Official Executive Treasurer.
Committees:	Peace, Development and Equality Committees.
Source of Funding:	UNIP
Functions:	To organize party membership campaigns. To establish co-operative societies To defend the agrarian revolution, organize functional literacy classes for the masses, revive culture, ensure stability of marriage and prevent divorce To prevent communicabl diseases. To organize pre-school education To eliminate mercantilism and monopolizing of property. To defend humanism. For women in urban areas, emphasis is placed on political, social and economic education, the objective being to help them to be more productive; in the case of rural womenfolk more emphasis is laid on the agrarian revolution.
Major Accomplishments:	The organization has contributed to the standardization of election procedures, the appointment of women to high posts and to positions of responsiblity. It has contributed to the establishment of free medical, educational and other social services to the improvement of their status before the law and custom.

18. Zambia (b)

Name:	The National Women's Council of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) Women's Brigade.
Type of Machinery:	Similar to a national council.
Date of Establishment:	September 1974 under the UNIP constitution which provides for elections.
Location:	Attached to the office of the UNIP Secretary-General at Freedom House, the headquarters of UNIP.
Objectives:	To play a constructive role in the mobilization of women and in bringing up children in a manner consistent with the objectives of the revolution. To unite women regardless of race, nationality and religion on their rights as citizens, mothers and workers. To support the activities of UNIP and to implement its principles and the principles behind the philosophy of Humanism. To encourage women to take a more active part in all national affairs and to promote the spirit of self-reliance. To establish more contacts with women's organizations in Africa and other parts of the world.
Membership:	Executive Committee members of the UNIP Women's Brigade. All women members of the National Council of UNIP. Two representatives of each affiliated women's organization. The chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the President of the Republic from among the women members of the Central Committee. The other members are elected by the Women's Council. Women members of the UNIP National Council are drawn from among the members of the Central Committee and also include Ministers, Ambassadors, Members of Parliament, Provincial Political Secretaries, Governors and regional and other party officials.

Officers:	Chairperson, who is also Secretary of the UNIP Women's Brigade. Executive Secretary Vice-Executive Secretary Treasurer Publicity Secretary.
Committees:	None, but the Organization can co-opt members for specific duties.
Source of Funding:	United National Independence Party and collection of funds.
Functions:	Similar to objectives stated above and: - To encourage fuller participation in economic reforms and to make efforts to ensure that women take full advantage of the training facilities provided by the Party and the Government; - To stimulate interest in the activities of charitable organizations and to spearhead the campaign against poverty, ignorance, hunger, disease, crime, drunkenness and the exploitation of man by man.
Major Accomplishments:	Even though this body was not set up until 1974, its history stretches over a long period as it is a wing of the UNIP Women's Brigade which is as old as UNIP itself. Its establishments are therefore many. The various accomplishments during the International Women's Year are among its more notable recent achievements.
Obstacles:	Lack of sufficient capital and shortage of skilled personnel to provide extension services. Apathy among the educated few towards involvement in such efforts as adult education and towards providing leadership in general.
Programme of Action:	To increase the membership of the Party and of the Women's Brigade. To be actively involved in the rural reconstruction programme. To organize seminars in urban and rural areas for the upliftment of women. To take part in the mass literacy campaign.
Sponsoring Authority:	UNIP

B. SUBREGIONAL MACHINERY - CENTRAL AFRICA (YAOUNDE MULPOC)

Name:	Subregional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development.
Member Countries:	(7) - Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Principe, Chad.
Inaugural Meeting:	10 - 22 July 1978
Members of the Committee:	Chairperson Vice-Chairperson Rapporteur
Functions:	To see to it that subregional development programmes take into account the integration of women in development. To receive and study proposals submitted by national machineries for women's programmes. To disseminate information and exchange ideas through training programmes and study tours. To contribute to the planning and conducting of a survey with a view to collecting statistical data and other information.

1. United Repbulic of Cameroon

Name:	Cameroon National Women's Union Organization.
Type of Machinery:	Women's wing of the National Party.
Date Established:	1975 by Head of State's decree.
Address:	Social development department of the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Objectives:	Family protection and preservation, women's advancement, family counselling and pre-nuptial education, population activities, socio-economic organization of young people (boys and girls), integrated community development activities.
Officers:	Director, Head of Department.
Source of Financing:	State Budget.
Functions:	-
Major Achievements:	Advancement of the family, social and political responsibilities of women. Integration of women in overall developemnt. Contribution of women to the development of friendly relations and inter-state co-operation.
Obstacles:	Inadequate funds, since women's advancement is linked to overall(economic, cultural and social) advancement of the society.

2. People's Republic of Congo

Name:	Congolese Women's Revolutionary Union (URFC)
Date Established:	1963 (Congolese Women's Democratic Union - later URFC in 1965).
Type of Machinery:	Women's mass movement.
Objectives:	Education of women with a view to the effective integration in the National Liberation Struggle in order to build a socialist society. Work for steady improvement in the standard of education of Congolese women. Assist in creating conditions conducive for women to step up and diversity their participation in the country's production. Head and win the fight to induce attitudinal change.
Membership:	All women of 18 years or more who accept the rules and regulations of the Union.
Officers:	The principal organ of URFC is composed of the National Congress and the Central Council it elects. In the provinces and local communities sponsorship authority is vested in the Council or corresponding ranks of Congress members.
Source of Financing:	State.
Functions:	(see objectives).
Major Achievements:	
Action Programme:	- Modernising traditional methods of production - Political and ideological training. - Social and cultural education - participation in economic effort. - Retraining and proficiency courses through seminars and symposia. - Establishment of press offices - Granting fellowship for ideological and professional training to women cadres.
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

3. Central African Republic

Name: Union of Central African Women (UFCA)

Type of Machinery: Under the sponsoring of the Ministry attached to the Office of the President and responsible for social affairs, mass education and national organizations.

Date Fstablished: February 1960 by decision of the founding members and registration with the competent administration.

Address: Directorate for Women's Advancement (MASEPIE)

Objectives: UFCA's main goal is to co-ordinate the efforts of young Central African girls and women:

- to examine their problems and seek for solutions;
- to uphold their rights in women's, family and social advancement in the country.

Membership: In the light of its objectives UFCA:

a) is mainly composed of women members.
Number of women: at least 5,000 in the capital
The figures for rural membership will shortly be communicated to ECA;

b) Male Members: - Honorary Members
Patrons

Women are free to join any of the various UFCA associations (26 women's associations in all) on the basis of their professional activities or other in order to become active members, the principle being that all Central African women are members of the Association by right.

Officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairwoman, Executive-Secretary
A Steering Committee with a two-year term of office is responsible for managing UFCA affairs.

Committees: Each association has a steering committee.
Each locality has a sub-committee.

Source of Financing: State Subsidy membership dues; donations by patrons.

Functions: 1) Central activities: conferences, Library, disco film shows, plays, televised educational broadcasts.

2) Training and Vocational Proficiency: Literacy training for baby-sitters, laundresses and servers.

3) Social activities:
- Survey of social, legal and civic problems upon request by the competent authorities;

- Mutual assistance
- Health and sanitation campaign.

Major Achievements: Broad participation in all national activities.

Obstacles: Lack of teaching aids for functional education of women for their domestic education.

Action Programme: Laundresses and seamstresses co-operatives. Financial and female expertise for implementing projects for the advancement of women would be highly appreciated.

Sponsoring Authority: Ministry of Social Affairs.

4. Gabon

Name:	Gabonese Democratic Party Women's Union
Type of Machinery:	Specialized wing of the party.
Date Established:	1971 by Head of State decree.
Address:	Gabonese Democratic Party.
Objectives:	- Educating women in family economics and introducing them to national and international political life. - Encouraging and supporting women who devote their time time to artistic and literary activity.
Membership:	All party activists of 16 and above. Number of women: 300,000 Number of men: none
Officers:	Chairwoman.
Committees:	-
Source of Financing:	State, voluntary organizations and proceeds from various exhibitions.
Major Achievements:	Household arts Construction of women's centres through the country
Obstacles:	Lack of cadres.
Action Programme:	Educating Gabonese women on effective methods of controlling child mortality and alcoholism Promoting socio-economic development.
Sponsoring Authority:	-

5. Equatorial Guinea

Name:	National Workers Party (Women's Wing)
Type of Machinery:	Women's wing of single national party.
Date Established:	-
Objectives:	- Increase women's participation in nation-building - Women's avareness - Women's advancement.
Source of Financing:	State
Major Achievements:	-
Obstacles:	Lack of funds and qualified personnel.
Action Programme:	-
Sponsoring Authority:	-

7. Chad

Name: Department of Social Affairs

Type of machinery: Ministerial Department

Date established: 1950 by a colonial law confirmed by presidential decree in 1962.

Address: Ministry of Public Health.

Objectives: Implementation of the women's advancement policy. Drafting of regulations aimed at promoting the government's social policy, establishment of structures enabling women to earn an income in towns.

Officers: Same as for other ministerial departments.

Committees: 9 Social Centres, 5 training centres, 10 social offices, 17 CFPAs.

Source of financing: State, donations, international organisations, church councils and others.

Functions: Establishment and management of the various social and training centres.

Action programme surveys for the advancement of women.

Organisation of the National Women's Organisation.

Major Achievements: Agricultural vocational training centres.

Obstacles:
- Reticence of the people.
- Lack of funds.
- Lack of managerial staff.

Action programme: Functional literacy in rural areas.
Handicraft training centres in urban and rural areas.

Sponsoring Authority:

Ministy of Public Health and Social Affairs.

C. SUBREGIONAL MACHINERIES: WEST AFRICA (NIAMEY MULPOC)

Name: Sub-Regional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development.

Member Countries: (16) Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Upper Volta, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Inaugural Meeting: 30 November - 2 December 1978.

Committee Officers: Chairwomen, Vice-Chairwomen
Rapporteur

Functions:

- Ensuring that Sub-regional development programmes take the integration of women into account.

-Receiving and considering proposals submitted by national machineries for women.

-Disseminating information and exchanging experiences through training programmes and study tours.

- Assisting in the design and implementation of surveys for gathering statistical and other data.

1. Benin *

Name: National Revoluntionary Council

Type of Machinery: Political Organization

Date Established:

Address:

Officers:

Committees:

Sources of Financing: State

Functions:

Major Achievements:

Obstacles:

Action Programme:

Sponsoring Authority:

*The Centre's information is incomplete.

2. Cape Verde *

Name: PAIGC (Women's Wing of the National Party)

Type of Machinery: Political Organization.

Date Established :

Addresses:

Officers:

Committees:

Sources of Financing:

Major Achievements:

Obstacles:

Action Programme:

Sponsoring Authority:

*The Centre's information is incomplete.

3. Ivory Coast

Name:	Ivorian Women's Association (AFI).
Type of Machinery:	Social and Political
Date Established:	1963 by decision of the founding members and registration with the competent authorities.
Address:	Ministry of Women's Welfare, set up 4 March 1976.
Objectives:	Assist in the harmonious development of Ivorian women without any distinctions made. Assist in the effort for economic independence and social progress after the elimination of misery and suffering.
Membership:	All women (native or alien) resident in Ivory Coast. AFI accords membership to all women of good-will who want to help their less privileged fellows and to work voluntarily to implement the objectives of the Association.
Officers:	Vice-Chairwoman, Secretary-General, Treasurer.
Committees:	Commissions - Information - Legal, Economic and Financial Matters. - Youth
Source of Financing:	State (General Budget) and Political Party (PDCI-RID). Donations and proceeds from the Association's activities.
Functions:	The Ivorian Women's Association is a social, and political organization which participates in all sectors of national life. It is called upon foremost, to deal with problems relating to women.
Major Achievements:	A multi-disciplinary vocational school-home economics - general education - day-care centres.
Obstacles:	Inadequate funds for project implementation.
Action Programme:	1) Training School 2) Rural Co-operatives 3) Kindergartens and day-care centres.
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Women's Welfare.

4. Gambia

Name: The Gambia Women's Federation

Type of machinery: A National Council of Women

Date of establishment: 1960, by election among the members and registration by the Government.

Location: An independent body attached to a Government office.

Objectives:
- To champion the cause of mass literacy.
- To provide for the improvement of the social and cultural advancement of women.
- To encourage women to undertake voluntary services beneficial to the community.
- To foster a friendly understanding with other women's organizations in different parts of the world.

Membership: Number of women: more than 2000
Number of men : none

All the women's organizations elect members who serve on the Women's Federation.

Officers:
- Chairperson
- Vice-Chairperson
- Secretary-General
- Deputy Secretary-General, Social Affairs
- Deputy Social Affairs Secretary, Treasurer,
- Financial Affairs Secretary.

Committees: Education, Health and Social Affairs Committees.

Source of funding: Government and voluntary contributions.

Functions: Occasionally advises Government on certain issues affecting women and children.

Runs day-care centres and adult literacy classes.

Nominates women to serve on National Committees.

Major Accomplishments:	The acceptance by Government of the setting up of a Women's Bureau. The sharpening of the awareness of women in all sectors - women's political parties, religious bodies and voluntary organizations to the need of and interest in their joining the Federation so that the voices of all Gambian women can be heard as one. The recognition by Government of the Gambia Women's Federation with the result that during the International Women's Year, the Federation had the full moral and financial support of the Government.
Obstacles:	Lack of sufficient funds to run projects: for example, the vocational school which was established six years ago had to be closed temporarily for lack of funds. Difficulty in reaching women in the rural areas due to lack of effective communication. Inability to secure a permanent meeting place which the Federation could call its own.
Programme of Action:	To build more day-care centres; To provide basic hygiene teaching facilities for women in rural areas; To reopen the vocational training school for girls.
Office to which recommendations are sent for approval:	Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare.

5. Ghana

Name:	Ghana National Council on Women and Development.
Type of Machinery:	National Commission
Date of Establishment:	20 February 1975
Location or address:	P.O. Box M53, Accra, Ghana.
Objectives:	To advise the Government on all questions relating to the full integration of women in development. To evaluate and examine women's contribution in the economic and cultural fields. To study the effect of traditional beliefs on the advancement of women. To study plans and make proposals for the development of educational facilities with a view to raising the standard of living of urban and rural communities. To serve as a national official organ for co-operation and Liaison with the national and international organizations for questions relating to women.
Membership:	Number of women: 15 Number of men: 5 10 secretaries representing the various Ministries.
Officers:	Chairperson Vice-Chairperson (see organization chart)
Committees:	Committee on Education Committee on Domestic Affairs Committee on Women in Society Committee on Employment Committee on Legal Matters Committee on Projects.
Major Accomplishments:	Establishment of agricultural, cottage industry (pottery, etc.) co-operatives.
Programme of Action:	Organization of adult education classes Construction of depots for commercial purposes.
Obstacles:	-
Sponsoring Authority:	Office of the Head of State.

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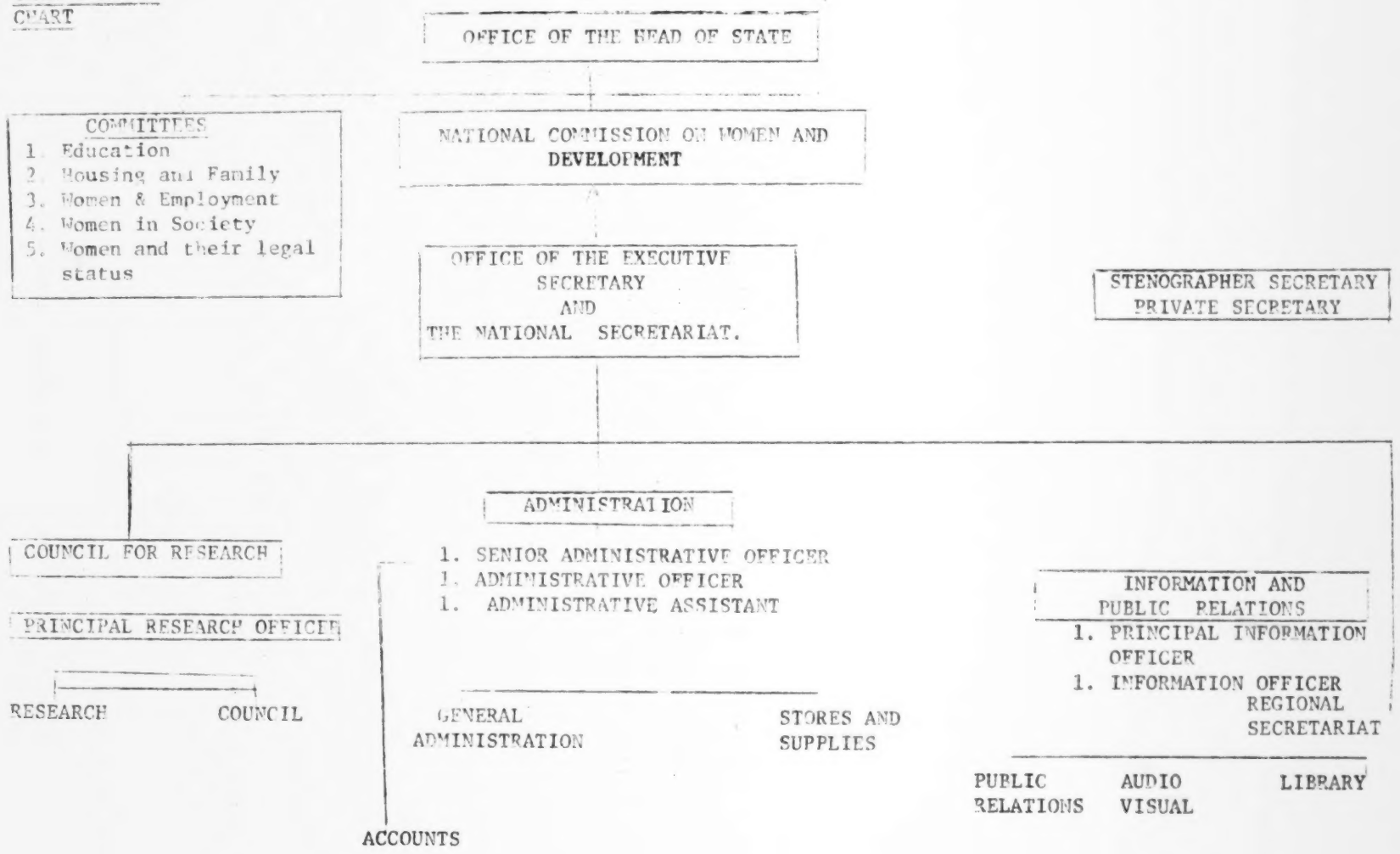
GHANA NATIONAL COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATION CHART



6. Guinea

Name:	National Committee on GDR Women.
Type of Machinery:	Women's Wing of the National Party.
Date of Establishment:	-
Location:	-
Objectives:	To give the women in urban and rural areas training in the field of nutrition, home economics and vocational training.
Membership:	-
Officers:	-
Committee:	-
Source of Funding:	Government
Major Accomplishment:	Establishment of centres for the advancement of women.
Obstacles:	Lack of financial resources.
Programme of Action:	To increase the number of these centres for the advancement of women in the Regions and in Conakry from 32 to 44 and establish 100 district centres for the advancement of women. To train women in the techniques of drawing up projects.
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Social Affairs.

7. * Guinea-Bissau

Name :	Guinea-Bissau Women's Organization.
Type of Machinery:	Women's Wing of PAIGC (a kind of political organization).
Date of Establishment:	-
Location:	-
Objectives:	-
Membership:	-
Officers:	-
Major Accomplishments:	-
Obstacles:	-
Programme of Action	-

* There is no detailed information on this Centre.

8. Upper Volta

Name:	Federation of Women of Upper Volta
Type of Machinery:	Federation of three Women's Associations.
Date of Establishment:	1974.
Location:	c/o Ministry of Social Affairs.
Objectives:	To promote the self-fulfilment of the women of Upper Volta in the economic, social and cultural fields; To establish common links among the various associations. To maintain links with public authorities. To seek aid for women's organizations through national and international agencies.
Membership:	Various women's organizations in the country.
Officers:	Chairperson.
Major Accomplishments:	Establishment of four mass educational centres (national language, housekeeping, child care)
Obstacles:	Inadequate financial resources.
Programme of Action:	Undertake environmental studies to better deal with the needs of women in rural areas. Draw up a programme of action (in collaboration with ECA).
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Social Affairs.

9. Liberia

Name:	Liberian Women Social and Political Movement.
Type of Machinery:	Women's wing of the national political party.
Date of Establishment:	1946, by a legislative act.
Location:	Party Headquarters.
Objectives:	To train women in the political, economic and social fields so as to enable them to participate actively in national development.
Membership:	Number of women: 10,000 Number of men: none
Officers:	Chairperson: Vice-Chairperson Secretary
Committees:	Programme Committee: Social Affairs Committee, Publicity Committee Entertainment Committee , Scholarships Committee.
Source of Funding:	Self-financing.
Major Accomplishments:	Increasing the awareness of women and involving them in political activities.
Programme of Action:	Building of day-care centres: Adult mass education, Research Projects on the "profile of Liberian women."

Major Accomplishments:	Each sub-committee has a short and medium term work programme to implement.
Obstacles:	Although the Committee is a permanent body, there is some delay in its work owing to the fact that its members have other duties.
Programme of Action:	To establish structures aimed at achieving equality at all levels and ensuring the full integration of women in the development process. Training in the techniques of drawing up projects.
Sponsoring Authority:	The Government Council.

10. Mali

Name: "Commission nationale pour la promotion de la femme." (National Committee for the Advancement of Women).

Type of Machinery: National Committee.

Date of Establishment: 1975 by a decree of the Head of State.

Location: Government House.

Objectives: To study all matters concerning the advancement of women and their full integration in the national development process. To formulate draft programmes and submit recommendations to the Government within the framework of the Mexico City World Conference and the Berlin World Congress.

Membership: Representatives of all 13 ministerial departments, the Governor of the national capital city, the Director-General of the Social Affairs, two representatives of the National Trade union, one representative of the Mali Peace Movement, one representative of the national women's organization, representatives of religious communities (the Imam, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Protestant mission), two representatives of the municipality and one representative of the Army.

Number of women: 18
Number of men: 17

Since the Committee was established by a Presidential decree, all ministerial departments dealing with problems of women are represented. Similarly, mass organizations which have programmes for women are represented. It should be noted that members are selected in their personal capacity.

Officers: The Chairperson is the Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs whose Ministry is responsible for the national women's organization. The secretariat has been entrusted to the Director-General of Social Affairs.

Committees: There are three working sub-committees:

i) The Sub-Committee on Equality
ii) The Sub-Committee on Development
iii) The Sub-Committee on Peace.

Source of Funding: The Government.

Functions: The National Committee is responsible for the carrying out the duties assigned to it in the decree establishing it.

. Mauritania *

Name:	"Movement National des Femmes" (Women's National Movement).
Type of Machinery:	Women's wing of the national political party.
Date of Establishment:	January 1964 by a decree of the Head of State following a Congress of the Mauritian People's Party.
Location:	State Ministry for Social Advancement. State Ministry for National Guidance.
Objectives:	The advancement and rehabilitation of women. Legal and social protection Providing skilled training for women. The integration of women in economic life.
Membership:	All Mauritian women of 18 years and above. Women members should be political or administrative executives. Number of women: 10 Number of men: 12
Officers:	1 Chairperson, 1 Permanent Officer and 5 Secretaries.
Committees:	1 High Council of Women 15 Federations; 52 Sections and hundreds of committees.
Source of Funding:	Government grants and income-generating activities.
Functions:	Co-ordination of women's activities Activities for the advancement of women General Development Activities The integration of women in political and economic life.
Major Accomplishments:	The establishment of collective working units for women in upholstery, wickerwork, dressmaking, knitting, cutting out, etc. Women's educational centre.
Obstacles:	Lack of sufficient funds for the establishment of more educational centres and collective working units for women.
Programme of Action:	The establishment of an educational centre for women and the initiation of a vegetable gardening and farming operation.
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Family Welfare.

* Mauritania has also a National Committee on Women.

12. Niger

Name:	Association des femmes du Niger (AFN.) (Association of Women of the Niger)
Type of Machinery:	Women's Bureau
Date of Establishment:	21 September 1975 by a decree of the Head of State.
Location:	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.
Objectives:	To strengthen the links of solidarity among all women so as to safeguard their rights; to awaken and educate women in the civic, political economic and socio-cultural fields; to promote the full integration of women in the national development process, to establish friendly relations with other national and international associations.
Membership:	The Association is open to all women in the urban and rural areas.
Officers:	1 Chairperson; 3 Vice-Chairpersons; 1 General Secretary; 1 Assistant Secretary; 1 Assistant Treasurer; 1 Organization Secretary; 3 Assistant General Secretaries; 1 Information Secretary; 1 Assistant Secretary (all women), and 2 Commissioners (elected).
Committees:	The bureau is divided into sections and sub-sections.
Source of Funding:	Contributions from members, grants and income-generating activities.
Functions:	The officers co-ordinate and supervise the activities of AFN throughout the country. They are responsible to the AFN Congress and meet once every month.
Major Accomplishments:	Local discussions on the problems of unmarried mothers, motherhood in general and pre-natal consultations.
Programme of Action:	Training in techniques of increasing agricultural output. Training in techniques for the drawing up of projects. Training in cottage industry activities. Training in co-operative activities and in the field of health. Salt mining project (Gaya)
Obstacles:	Lack of information and enthusiasm on part of the women hinder the smooth administration of the Associati
Sponsoring Authority:	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

13. Nigeria

Name: Social Development Division

Type of machinery: A division in a ministry

Establishment: 1974

Location: In the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports.

Objectives: To co-ordinate women's activities throughout the country.

Membership: Members are civil servants chosen under the Federal Public Service Commission

Number of women: 3
Number of men: 2

Officers: Director

Social Development Officers

Committees: None

Source of funds: Government

Major functions: To co-ordinate activities for women and to provide liaison with and assist women's societies.

The Division reaches women in both rural and urban areas through State ministries responsible for social development.

Major accomplishments:

Hosting of a conference and seminar for women.

Sponsoring women representatives at International Women's Year Conference.

Obstacles: Lack of seperate body wholly responsible for women's affairs only.

Action programme: To establish a National Commission on Women and Development and a Women's Bureau.

Office to which recommendations are sumbitted for approval.

The Commission for Social Development, Youth and Sports.

14. Senegal *

Name: State Secretariat for the Status of Women

Type of machinery: Ministry

Date of establishment: 1978 by State Decree No. 75-104

Location: Administrative Building

Functions and objectives: To improve the status of women.

To follow with keen interest women's role in development plans.

Membership: Like all other ministries including the Secretary of State and his cabinet as well as the Administrative Personnel.

The Secretary of State is appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Officers: None

Committee: None

Source of funding: Government.

Function: Implementation of government policy for the promotion of women.

Co-ordination of activities of women's organisations.

Major accomplishments: ----

Action programmes: Provision of mass educational facilities for women.

- child care centres
- rural maternity centres and pharmacies
- training for women in the villages
- research programme.

Office to which recommendations are submitted for approval: Not yet established.

* Senegal also has a National Movement of Socialist Women - which is a Women's wing of the Party in power.

15. Sierra Leone

Name:	National Committee for International Women's Year.
Type of machinery:	Committee
Date of Establishment:	1973 by a Parliamentary Act.
Location:	Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Rural Development.
Objectives:	information not provided.
Membership:	information not provided.
Officers:	Chairman and Executive Secretary.
Committees:	Several committees (Social, Finance, Education and Project Committees).
Source of funding:	Government and through fund-raising activities.
Functions:	To co-ordinate activities during International Women's Year and draw up a ten-year plan of action for the participation of women all over the country.
Major accomplishments:	The project committee has formulated two projects intended for rural women which have received the approval of the Government. Also, the Government invited the National Committee as the recognized channel for women's affairs to organize and submit plans for the visit of the Princess of Iran.
Obstacles:	shortage of funds.
Action programme:	To set up working committees in all provincial areas.

Office where recommendations are sent for approval:

Recommendations are sent to the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare, and Rural Development.

16. Togo

Name: Commission nationale permanente de la condition de la femme. (National Standing Committee on the Status of Women).

Type of machinery: National Commission

Establishment: 18 April 1975, by State Decree No. 75-104

Location: Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs.

Advisory body: Social Affairs Directorate with permanent general secretariat.

Objectives: To ensure the full integration of women in all sectors of national life; to initiate or undertake studies which will help the Government and non-governmental organizations to direct their efforts where the status of women is concerned.

Membership: Representatives of ministries, non-governmental organizations, young people's organizations, women's organizations, trade unions, traditional councils of elders, economic and social councils, churches and other appropriate groups.

Members are nominated by the relevant ministries.

Number of women: 16
Number of men: 15

Officers: A Chairman and a General Secretary.

Committees: Six sub-committees specializing in the following topics:

i) Education
ii) The economic and political situation
iii) The promotion of rural women
iv) Family and legal status
v) Employment and vocational guidance;
vi) Research, studies and information.

Source of funding:	Since this is a research body, no funds are allocated to it.
Functions:	To evaluate the present and potential contribution of women to different sectors.
	To evaluate measures taken on behalf of women.
	To co-ordinate governmental and non-governmental action.
Major accomplishments:	The Committee was established only recently and is still building its structures.
Obstacles:	The extreme youth of the Committee.
Future plans:	Formulating a national plan of action.

Office to which recommendations are submitted for approval:

Ministy of Social Affairs.

D. SUBREGIONAL MACHINERY - (THE GISENYI MULPOC)

Name:	Subregional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development.
Member countries:	(3) Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire.
Inaugural Meeting:	11 to 12 January 1979 at Gisenyi (Rwanda)
Offiicers:	Chairperson : Representative of Rwanda Vice Chairperson: Respresentative of Zaire Rapporteur: Representative of Burundi
Functions:	To ensure that subregional development programmes take into account the integration of women in development. To receive and examine proposals presented by national machineries for women. To disseminate information and exchange skills through training programmes, and study trips. To contribute to the design and implementation of research with a view to collecting statistical data and other information.

1. Burundi

Name:	Union des femmes burundaises (UFB)
Type of machinery:	A women's wing of the national political party.
Establishment:	3 March 1967, by a decree of the Chief of State.
Location:	Party headquarters of Unite pour le progres nationale (Unity for National Progress) (UPPONA).
Objectives:	To promote and implement the ideological principles upon which UPPONA is based- to work toward the exercise of the rights of women; to seek solutions to certain social problems such as ignorance, disease, destitution; to establish bases for genuine co-operation within the society and the family.
Membership:	Open to all women of Burundi of 18 years and above. Admission is free and members are registered in their appropriate sections.
Officers:	A General Secretary who is assisted by the Central Committee.
Committee:	The Central Committee , Provinical, district, communal and Seetional Committees.
Source of funding:	Government. Communal self-help projects undertaken by UFB members.
Functions:	See objectives.
Major accomplishments:	Mobilization of women, awaking women to the need to participate in the building of their motherland.
Obstacles:	Inadequacy of high-level staff- lack of transport facilities- long distances to be covered in the mountains, people not organized by village, lack of adequate finance.
Action programme:	Establishment of a socio-cultural centre and several training centres. Managerial and co-operative administration training.

Office to which recommendations are submitted for approval:

Information not provided.

2. Rwanda

Name: Centres sociaux de developpement (Social Centres for Development).

Type of machinery: Inforamtion not provided.

Establishment: Information not provided.

Location: Ministry of Social Affairs and the Cooperative Movement.

Objectives: Educating women as wives, mothers, housekeepers and the mainstay of the family, by making various courses available to them:
(cooking, nutrition, child care, hygiene, dressmaking, literacy animal husbandry, and gardening) and by visiting households to induce women to participate more fully in the national development effort.

Inducing women to co-operate with men to enhance mutual respect between the sexes.

Committees: AIF Prefectoral and communal committees which work closely with existing social units.

Source of funds: Government (Ministry of Social Affairs)

Functions: Formulating social welfare programmes for women, supervising social centres for development and nutrition centres; evaluating action projects for women; establishing good relations with associations and ministries dealing with women in other countries.

Major accomplishments: Some increase in literacy among women during the last five years; establishment of pre-cooperatives for women in agriculture, dressmaking and handicrafts.

Action programme: To increase the number of social workshops for women and to expand nutrition services throughout the country.

Office to which recommendations are submitted for approval:

Ministry of Social Affairs.

3. Zaire

In Zaire, the integration of women is embodied in the general development framework.

It is mainly a matter of choice that the national party "Movement Populaire de la Revolution" ("People's Revolutionary Movement") did not envisage setting up a special women's branch, since women are entirely integrated members of the Party.

E. SUBREGIONAL MACHINERY: NORTH AFRICA - THE TANGIERS MULPOC.

Name:	Subregional Committee for the integration of women in development.
Member countries:	(6) Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia.
Inaugural meeting:	Information not provided.
Participants:	Information not provided.
Officers:	Chairperson Vice-Chairperson Rapporteur.
Functions:	To ensure that subregional development programmes take into account, the integration of women in development. To receive and examine proposals presented by national women's machineries. To disseminate information and exchange of skills through training programmes and study trips. To contribute to the design and implementation of research programmes with a view to gathering statistical and other information.

1. Algeria

Name: Union nationale des femmes algeriennes, (National Union of Algerian Women).

Type of machinery: Information not provided.

Establishment: Information not provided.

Location: Villa Joly, 28 Boulevard Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers, Algeria.

Objectives: To promote the social, economic and cultural life of Algerian women.

Membership: Information not provided

Officers:
- General Secretary
- Assistant General Secretary

Committee: Information not provided.

Source of funding: Information not provided.

Major accomplishments: ---

Action programme: ----

2. Egypt (a)

Names:	National Committee for the promotion of women and the Department for the promotion of women.
Type of machinery:	Parastatal body
Establishment:	1972 in the case of the National Committee for the promotion of women and 1975 in the case of the Department for the promotion of women. In both cases, establishment was by ministerial Act.
Location:	Within the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Objectives:	- To initiate planning programmes for the integration of women in national development. - To co-ordinate activities for women of various governmental and non-governmental organisations. - To supervise the implementation of national plans and programmes for the promotion of women and their integration in development.
Membership:	Number of women : 26 Number of men : 7 These include representatives of the Women's Secretariat of the Arab Socialist Union, Ministries of Education, Council for higher education, ministries of health, labour, culture and social affairs; voluntary organisations, the National Centre for research on Social Affairs and criminology and other public personalities.
Officers:	Chairperson (Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs). Secretary: (Director of the Department for the Promotion of Women).
Committees:	Legal Affairs Committee, Social Development Committee, Information Committee, International Relations Committee.

Source of funding: Government

Functions:

- To initiate studies on the status of women according to the right and scope of their participation in development.

- To make recommendations to the Government on policies and measures for the integration of women in development.

- To encourage various bodies dealing with women's affairs and the supervision by these bodies of the implementation of national policy for the promotion of women.

The National Committee and the Department for the promotion of women extend their services to women in rural and urban areas through representatives of various bodies of the National Committee.

Major accomplishments: Studies on the legal status of women and the role of women in development. The recommendations formulated in these studies regarding a national policy for women have been approved by the Government.

Launching of a programme for the International Women's Year co-ordinated at the national level and the intensification of international co-operation with women all over the world.

Obstacles: Inadequacy of funds and lack of skilled technical personnel.

Action programme: Plans for the International Decade for women.

The need to follow up the national policy for the promotion of women as approved by the Government in 1975.

Office to which recommendations are submitted for approval:

Ministry of Social Affairs.

Egypt (b)

Name: Women's Organisation which is a women's wing of the Arab Socialist Union.

Type of machinery: A political machinery.

Establishment: 1958 first by a Decree by the Head of State and afterwards by election by members and registration with Government.

Location: The Women's General Secretariat of the Arab Socialist Union.

Objectives:

- To strengthen the Egyption family by helping to to solve its problems.
- To create an awareness of the problems of working women and to try to solve them.
- To bring beneficial utilization of leisure time.
- To bring about effective implementation of family planning programmes.
- To establish mother and child care programmes
- To eliminate illiteracy.

Membership:

Number of women : 250,000
Number of men: : None

Any Egyptian women over 18 years who has the prerequisite moral and spiritual values, committed to the unity of the organization and defends the welfare of the nation is eligible for membership.

Membership is usually by election. Some members are also appointed but may constitute not more than 25 per cent of the elected members.

Officers: General Secretary
Assistant Secretaries (General) three.

Committees: 25 Committees in the 25 Governorates of the Republic.

Source of funds: Quota from the Presidency.

Functions:

- Raising the general standard of living of women especially those in rural areas.
- Integration of women in the national development process.
- Contributing to the elimination of illiteracy and to family planning.
- Creating an awareness of political and social duties.

For urban women: Family planning, registration of elections.

For rural women: Literacy campaigns, hygiene, improving methods of production, dissemination information on duties and rights.

Major accomplishments:

- Successful experiments with literacy campaigns.
- Development projects.
- Increasing contacts with women in other countries.
- Emphasis on women's role in the consolidation of world peace.
- Guiding of consumption.

Obstacles:

- Overpopulation
- High rates of illiteracy
- Some non-positive tendencies.

Action Programme:

- Increasing women's representation in the People's Assembly.
- Stepping up literacy campaigns.
- Establishing nurseries within easy reach of working mothers.
- Pushing for amendments of family law needed to strengthen and ensure the welfare of the family.

Sponsoring agency: no information provided.

3. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Name:	General Women's Union
Type of machinery:	Similar to a national council
Establishment:	1970 by Decree No. 111 of the Head of State.
Location:	Under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Security.
Objectives:	Planning for the eventual integration of women in the political, social and cultural life of the country.
Membership:	Representatives of women's societies and Women's Revolutionary Committees chosen by election. All the members are women.
Officers:	Chairman Vice-Chairman Treasurer Nine members.
Committees:	Raising awareness committees.
Source of funding:	Government (93,000 dinars in 1975)
Functions:	Running the affairs of the Union. Defining the objectives and laying down plans for women's societies. The Union reaches both rural and urban women through the various women's societies and women's revolutionary organizations.

Major accomplishments:

- Organizing national conferences for women.
- Urging women to participate in voluntary work and community service;
- Visiting remote places for the purpose of establishing societies there.
- Establishing nurseries for the children of working women.
- Attending international conferences.

Obstacles:	Shortage of technical and administrative staff.
Action programme:	Establishing guidance and counselling offices.
	Establishing a welfare programme for the families of prisoners.
	Establishing new women's societies.
Sponsoring agency:	Ministry of Social Affairs.

4. Morocco

Name:	National Union of Moroccan Women.
Type of Organisation:	Information not provided.
Establishment:	1969
Location or address:	7 Rue El Afghani Victor Hugo, B.P. 30, Rabat.
Objectives:	----
Membership:	----
Officers:	Chairman Executive Secretary.
Committee:	25 provincial committees.
Functions:	To spread the benefits of education to women all over the country.
Sources of funding:	-----
Major accomplishments:	Training in the field of family planning.
Action programme:	Family planning training and development of programmes for women.
Sponsoring agency:	Ministry of Social Affairs and Rural Industries.

5. Sudan (a)

Name: Women's Bureau.

Type of machinery: Women's Wing of the National Political Party.

Establishment: 1972 by decree of the Head of State.

Location: Within the Office of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Objectives: To set up a women's movement for defending the revolution and the broad masses, to free Sudanese women from their social backwardness and guide them towards development and modernisation.

Membership: Members are representatives of all professional groups and sectors, elected, appointed by or seconded to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Number of women : 26

Number of men : 13

Officers: Executive Secretary.

Committees: Several Committees (Organisational, programmes, information, Social Affairs Committees and vocational training Committees).

Source of funding: Government.

Functions: To conduct studies and formulate plans and programmes.

To serve as an intermediary body between the Office of the Socialist Union and the Sudanese Women's Union.

Major accomplishments: Information not provided.

Obstacles: Lack of funds. The backward state of women in certain regions of the country.

Action programme: Study on the Status of women in various regions of the Sudan and the preparation of an action programme for them; provision of training for women.

Sponsoring agency: ------

6. Sudan

Name:	Sudanese Women's Union.
Type of machinery:	A National Women's Organization.
Establishment:	Located within the headquarters of the Sudanese Socialist Union.
Objective:	To raise the standards of Sudanese women and families; To reach a unified view as regards the best way to solve the problems facing working women.
Membership:	Members join the Union voluntarily; a number of women from the Ministry of Social Affairs have been seconded to the Union to work with its members. There are presently 750,000 registered members.
Officers:	Executive Secretary.
Committees:	The Executive and Central Committees.
Source of Funding:	Government, voluntary organizations and contributions by members.
Functions:	To implement women's committee plans and policies; To participate in building the nation; To ensure that women play on effective role in modernization and change.
Major accomplishments:	The opening of a training centre for leadership cadres; The opening of a number of kindergartens; The organization of training courses for women; The formulation of plans for the creation of committed popular movements and for committed women.
Obstacles:	Financial constraints. Traditional customs and values in certain rural areas make it impossible for some young girls to join the Union.
Action Programme:	The Union is planning for the establishment of health programmes, the opening of more vocational training centres and the organization of a new guidance programme.
Sponsoring Agency:	-

7. Tunisia

Name:	National Union of Tunisian women.
Type of machinery:	-
Establishment:	1956
Location or address:	56, Avenue Bab-Benat, Tunis
Objectives:	Participation of women in national development. Political and economic promotion of Tunisian women. To awaken awareness of women to their rights and duties.
Membership :	280 branches, 37,000 individual members.
Officers:	Chairman, Secretary-General.
Committee:	-
Source of funding:	Contributions by members and quota from the Government.
Functions:	Formulation of development plans. Education, family planning, vocational training.
Major accomplishments:	Establishment of child care centres, family planning training especially in the rural areas.
Obstacles:	-
Action Programme:	-
Sponsoring Agency:	-